The Time Piece.

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81

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

[Extract from a word printed in Germany, entitled, "Hiſtorical intelligence and Political Conſiderations, concerning the French Revolution, by Chriſtopher Girtanner, Surgeon and Doctor of Phyſic." The third volume; ſupplement.]

There hath been for ſome time paſt in almoſt all European countries much talk concerning the Propaganda, a ſociety whoſe members are bound by ſolemn engagements to ſtir up ſubjects againſt their lawful rulers, and to promote diſſentions in all Europe ſtates. Hitherto this ſociety is known chiefly by the effects produced by it: it conſiſts of two orders or claſſes of men, viz. men of enthuſiaſtic diſpoſitions, who imagine themſelves to be called to reform the world, and of ambitious, miſchievous knaves, who flatter the former in order to uſe them as their tools, and whoſe wiſh it is to breed trouble, confuſion and diſtraction, which affords them an opportunity to fiſh in troubled waters, and to lay hold on power after it hath been wreſted from the hands of thoſe men in whom it had been lawfully and rightly placed.

I have taken great pains (even in France itſelf) to obtain an accurate account of this club or ſociety: I found means to become a member of almoſt every club in Paris, even of that famous club of 1789, whoſe Preſident was the marquis de Condoret; to the beſt of my knowledge, never admitted any foreigner as a member except myſelf. But notwithſtanding all my pains, endeavours, and reſearches, concerning the Propaganda, were in vain until lately, when I obtained by the kindneſs of an eminent man, in whoſe heart the welfare of mankind is ſincerely impreſſed, the following *authentic account*, which I have here tranſlated, and by his permiſſion communicate: I have no doubt of the authenticity of this account.

The club of the propaganda is very different from the jacobin club, notwithſtanding they are too frequently confounded with each other. The jacobins are the ſtirrers up of the national aſſembly; on the other hand, the propaganda are the ſeducers and ſtirrers up of the *whole human race*. This club exiſted as early as the year 1786, and the Abbe Steyes, were at the head of it.

Their tenets are as follow; and for the furtherance of them, their ſociety is eſtabliſhed as a Philoſophical Order, whoſe object it is to controul the opinions of mankind. To become a member of this ſociety, it is neceſſary that the candidate be either a defender and promoter of modern philoſophy (that it is dogmatical atheiſm) or elſe a man of an ambitious character, turbulent and diſcontented with the government under which he lives. When he is admitted he gives his word of honour to obſerve ſecrecy: before he is accepted, he is informed that the number of members is very great, ſpread over all the earth, and that all theſe members labour inceſſantly to put any falſe or traiterous members (who might betray their ſecrets) out of the way. The candidate further gives his word of honour, that he will communicate all information he may acquire, to his brethren; that he will always defend the people in oppoſition to the government; that he will do his utmoſt to reſiſt all peremptory (by him called arbitrary) commands, and do all that in him lies to introduce an univerſal tolerance of all religions.

There are two claſſes of members, ſuch as pay and ſuch as do not pay; they pay according to their ability; the number of contributing members were about 5000, the number of non-contributing members about 50,000; theſe bind themſelves to ſpread the doctrines of the propaganda in all countries, and to promote the deſigns thereof.

The order has two degrees, adſpirants and initiate; the firſt is acquainted with the ſcope of the order, but the latter is alſo informed as to the means the order uſe to obtain this end. An aſpirant cannot be admitted into the degree of initiate until he has undertaken a philoſophical miſſion, and can clearly prove that he has made ten proſelytes. The treaſury of the order poſſeſſes at preſent 20 millions of livres, ready money; and, according to the laſt accounts there will be, before the end of this year (1791) 30 millions in it.

The order is built upon the following principles: opinion and neceſſity (or need) are the ſprings of all human action; if you therefore can cauſe the need, neceſſity, want, or deſpondence (call it which you will,) to ſpread, you may thereby controul the opinions of mankind, and well be enabled to ſhake all the ſyſtems of the world, even thoſe which ſeem to have the firmeſt foundations.

To delude the Hollanders has coſt the order great labour: but the conſideration that the blow becomes univerſal has ſuſtained them. The plan of the order is as follows: No one can deny but that the oppreſſion, under which ſome men live (let it be practiſed where it will) is a great cruelty and calamity, this therefore muſt be removed and put an end to by the light of philoſophy. When this is done, it will only then be needful to wait for the favourable period in which the minds of mankind will be univerſally turned to accept the new ſyſtem, which muſt be preached all at once over the whole of Europe. Thoſe who obſtinately reſiſt this ſyſtem, we muſt endeavour by perſuaſion or by need to renounce their oppoſition; but if they perſiſt, and are incorrigible, they muſt be treated as the Jews have been treated, and be excluded from the rights of ſociety, driven from among men.

There is another article in the ſociety's plan which is no leſs remarkable, it is this. The Propaganda muſt not try to bring her plan to bear until ſhe is perfectly convinced that the need (want or neceſſity) exiſts; it would be better to wait fifty years, than by precipitance to fail.

A numerous ſociety like this, whoſe members hitherto as yet act ſingly, which accumulates money, which goes to work ſlowly, and carefully avoids all precipitance, which will ſtrike no blow until it is well aſſured of almoſt certain ſucceſs, ſuch a ſociety is a dangerous thing; their progreſs may poſſibly be ſwift, and deliverance out of their hand ſeems next to an impoſſibility. The Dutch patriots who fled to France conſidered the Propaganda as their chief anchor: Suppoſe (ſay they) ſuppoſe then that the Houſe of Auſtria will afford us no aſſiſtance, there yet remains for us the Propaganda: there are miſſionaries of this order all over Holland, and perhaps even already ſome regular lodges.

In the club of the friends of the people at Bruſſels, a ſpeaker lately expreſſed himſelf in the following words: "Every where they are preparing fetters, but philoſophy and reaſon will one day triumph, and the time will come when the unlimited, uncontrouled ruler of the Ottoman Empire in the evening ſhall lay himſelf to reſt as a deſpot, and in the morning ſhall ariſe as a citizen."

The treaſury of the Propaganda receives conſiderable ſums from all the provinces of Holland.

LONDON, June 1.

A Bow-ſtreet Magiſtrate, with a number of Police Officers, proceeded, yeſterday morning to the Temple, and took into cuſtody the following Gentlemen:

James Acar, of Hare-Court, Inner Temple, Barriſter at Law.

The Hon. V. S. Lawleſs, Son of Lord Cloncurry.

The Hon. Curran, Eſp. Son of the celebrated Iriſh Barriſter; and

The Hon. Trayman, Eſp.

All three of whom are Studens in the Temple.

After the arreſts had taken place, the Magiſtrate proceeded to the examination of all the papers found in the Chambers of the different perſons who had been taken into cuſtody.

Mr. Agar was conducted to the Public Office in Bow-ſtreet, to be examined. The other Gentlemen were taken to the Office of the Duke of Portland.

June 7.

An order has alſo been received at Straarear, from the Duke of Portland, for preventing all perſons coming into Scotland from Ireland.

LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

June 9.

Various reports tending to miſlead the public, having been circulated concerning the circumſtances attending the death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, his friends have thought it right that the following facts, which have come to their knowledge, ſhould be publiſhed, and which we may be reſided upon.

On Friday night, in conſequence of the pain and ſpaſm he ſuffered from his wounds a very great lowneſs came on, that made thoſe about him conſider him much in danger. On Saturday he ſeemed to have recovered the attack, on that night he was again effected with ſpaſms. Theſe however, ſubſided again on Sunday morning. In the evening, his Aunt, Lady Louiſa Conolly, and his Brother, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, got leave to ſee him, and were left alone with him.

His mind had been agitated for two days, and his feelings enough gone not to be overcome by the ſight of theſe near relations, but it ſeemed a pleaſure to him.

It would be too effecting to give the particular deſcription of this meloncholy interview. It is ſufficient to ſay that it is paſſed in ſuch expreſſions of tenderneſs as in his weak ſtate he was able to utter, between long intervails of ſilence for them, for his wife, mother and family, but continually looking at his aunt and brother with ſmiles and expreſſions of pleaſure in his countenance, and frequently embracing them. His ſenſes often appeared to be lulled, and he did not ſeem to know what his ſituation was. For a ſhort time his talk rambled, but was ſoon again compoſed.—When they left him, and ſaid they would return in the morning, he ſaid, "Oh do!" but did not expreſs any uneaſineſs at their leaving him. The Surgeon ſent word the next morning, that very ſhortley after, they went, the laſt convulſions came on, and ended at two o'clock on Monday Morning.

Before his relations had been allowed to ſee him, he had frequently compoſed his mind with prayer, was very devout, and as late as Sunday evening got the Surgeon to read in the Bible the Death of Chriſt, the ſubject picked out by himſelf, and he ſeemed much compoſed by it.

It is needleſs to ſay how much a man, who was ſo deſervedly beloved in private life, muſt be regretted by all who knew him, and particularly by his family.

Toulon, May 19.—It is certain that General Buonaparte embarked this morning at ten o'clock, on board Admiral Brueys' ſhip l'Orient (formerly called the Sans Culottes), a three decker. The fleet ſet ſail with a favourable wind. The tranſports with the infantry and cavalry, got under weigh at day break with eight frigates. The tranſports to the number of 400, are off Hieres. Four Spaniſh frigates are juſt arrived—they have not ſeen any enemy in the Mediterranean. The female citizen Buonaparte remains on ſhore.

An immenſe number of infantry, with artillery, vaſt quantities of mortars, howwitzers, furnaces, bombs, grape and caniſter ſhot, and other ammunition have been put on board: Men of Letters, aſtronomers, Geomitricians, and Artiſts of every ſort, have alſo embarked. The convoy from Genoa conſiſted of 38 ſail, with 10,000 men on board.

Buonaparte has made a preſent of a pair of piſtols to Admiral Brueys, and has given a port-folio to the Commiſſary Najac, with an inſcription upon it. He aſſured Madame Buonaparte that he ſhould ſee her again very ſoon. Kleber, Berthier, and other Generals, are embarked.

The following is the Liſt of the Squadron:

Brueys, Vice Admiral, Commander.

Villeneuve, Duchella and Decreſt, Rear-Admirals.

Dumanoir, Chief of Diviſion, Commanding the Convoy.

Ships of the Line.

L'Orient, 120 guns, Capt. Caſſa Biancha, Le William Tell, 80, Saunier. Le Tonnant, 80, Du Petit Thonars. Le Franklin, 80, Gillett. L'Aquilon, 74, Thevenard. Le Generaux, 74, Lejoille. Le Mercure, 74, Lalonde. L'Heureux, 74, Etienne, jun. Le Gurier, 74, Trulet, ſen. Le Timoleon, 74, Trulet, Jun, Le Peuple Souverain, 74, Racors. Le Conquerant, 74, Dalbarade. Le Spartiate, 74. Emerillau.

Frigates.

La Diane, 40 guns, capt. Peyret. La Juſtice, 40, Villeneuve. La Junon, 40, L'Arthemiſe, 40, Standelet. L'Alceſte, 40, Bartey, La Fortune, 36, Merchand.

Brigs.

Le Corcire, 14 guns, capt. Reynaud. Le Lody, 12, Sennequier.

Flutes.

Le Dubois, capt. ——,
Le Cauſſe, capt. L'Allemand.
La Senſible, capt. Bourder.
Le Menitron, capt. Maillet.
La Carrere, capt. Frichet.
Le Leoben, capt. Colette.
La Mantoue, capt. Guions.
Le Montenot, cadt. Tempier.

LONDON, June 7.

BUONAPARTE.

The addreſs of this general to the troops at Toulon, previous to their embarkation, has been miſtated in the *Bien Informe*. The following is given in one of the laſt Paris Papers as a faithful report of it:

" Head quarters at Toulon, May 10.

" Soldiers! you form one of the wings of the army of England; you have braved the perils of war on mountains, on plains, and in ſieges. There now only remains, a naval war, in which you are equally to ſignalize yourſelves.

" The Roman legions, whom you have ſometimes imitated, but whom you have not as yet equaled, alternately fought Carthage on this ſame ſea, and on the plains of Zama. Victory never deſerted them, becauſe they uniformly evinced themſelves.

" Soldiers, Sailors, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery! Be firm and united, and do not forget that, in the day of battle, you will ſtand in need of each other's help.

" Military ſeamen! (Soldots Matlots) you have hitherto been neglected; but at preſent the republic has nothing more anxiouſly at heart than your welfare. You will, no doubt ſhew yourſelves worthy of the army of which you are a part.

" The genius of liberty, which rendered the republic, from its very birth, the arbitreſs of the ſeas, and of the moſt diſtant countties.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Yeſterday morning two lads, who with ſome of their companions and two or three girls, had lain down cloſe to ſome of the brick kilns in the Duke of Bedfords fields, were ſuffocated by the vapour. The reſt eſcaped the ſame fate, by ſuddenly ſtarting upon being affected by a very ſtrange ſenſation. Every method was tried to recover the unfortunate ſufferers, but without ſucceſs. We take notice of this melancholy event, in order to caution unexperienced perſons from remaining too long near brick kilns, the vapour of which, as is well known, is of a highly noxious and dangerous nature,

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It is ſaid that five young men have been arreſted, under the ſuſpicion of being the deſperate gang who robbed and murdered the late Mr. Melliſh. They are ſaid to be natives of Oxford.

The Duke of Bedford's immenſe brick wall, which encircles all the paddocks, the park, and farms in that very large eſtate at Wooburn, is almoſt finiſhed, not wanting above 200 yards to complete it, which will be done this ſpring. It is a moſt ſtupendous piece of workmanſhip. The baſement part of the wall is four bricks thick, the elevation (14 feet high) three bricks, made of beautiful red earth, that will ſtand unimpaired for centuries. This vaſt work, when it is finiſhed, will coſt 200,000l.

A gentleman lately arrived from Spain mentions the following curious circumſtance:—In looking over the liſt of books prohibited by the Inquiſition, which is annually poſted up on all the church doors in that kingdom, he was not a little aſtoniſhed at reading theſe words: " Reflections on the French Revolution, by Mr. Burk; *a profane and ſeditious libel* againſt Popes, Cardinals, Biſhops, Kings, and Noblemen!"

NATURAL HISTORY.

About five weeks ago a ewe, in the farm of Pennerſaughs, belonging to Mr. Johnſton, in Charlesfield, brought forth two lambs, and in about three weeks after two more.

In the garden of Mr. Errington, at Nether-Stowey, in Sumerſetſhire, a ſparrow formed a curious neſt in the middle of a cabbage ſtump, where ſheltered only by a few ſprouts, the young ones were hatched on Thurſday ſe'night.

Lady Edward Fitzgerald attended her unfortunate Lord, during his concealment, in the diſguiſe of a ſervant boy, but fortunately was abſent from his apartments at the time of the dreadful affray which attended his apprehenſion.

DUBLIN, June 3.

The magiſtrates ſat at the Royal Exchange on Tueſday, and when information has been given againſt a perſon for having concealed arms, which he has refuſed to diſcover, they ordered him inſtantly to be tied up to the halbert, in the royal Exchange, and flogged. The conſequence has been, that in no ſingle inſtance has it happened that the culprit has not confeſſed where the arms were concealed: on which a party was immediately ſent to the place, and the arms found and brought in triumph to the caſtle. The quantity ſeized by this method is not leſs than 5000 ſtand. To-morrow was to have been the day of inſurrection—the lord lieutenant and great officers were to have been maſſacred—the flag of liberty diſplayed on the caſtle of Dublin; which being done, the following manifeſto was to have been diſperſed through Ireland which was found in the pocket of counſellor Shears, who with his bro- (the ſons of a banker at Cork) are in irons, and in whoſe hand writing the manifeſto is:

" *Friends and Countrymen,*

" Repair to the Flag of Liberty that is now flying—many of your tyrants have already bled—many more will ſhortly bleed by the decree of the revolutionary tribunal which will immediately be eſtabliſhed—ſeize this opportunity of reſcuing the country—it is the only one you will ever have."

A proclamation has been publiſhed for apprehending the followin perſons who ſtand charged with high treaſon, viz. Richard M'Cormick, poplin and ſtuff manufacturer; John Chambers, printer; Edward Rattigan, timber-merchant; William Lawleſs, ſurgeon; Thomas Traynor, ſhip owner, all of the city of Dublin; Samuel Nelſon, of Belfaſt, merchant; and Michael Reynolds, of Naas, in the county of Kildare.

Yeſterday the yeomanry continued their reſearches after concealed and other arms, great quantities of which, ſuch as muſkets, pikes, halberts, ſwords and other weapons, were lodged in appointed depots. Several ſuſpected perſons were alſo taken into cuſtody.

[From a Baltimore Paper.]

Inſtance of Public Gratitude.

What a diſgrace muſt it reflect on the national character of America, and the free and indiſputable privileges hat they enjoy, that a reſpectable young man, by the t name of Furguſon, (at Fort Norfolk) was by a paltry Lieutenant of yeſterday, conſigned in a dungeon, loaded with fetters, and deprived of the common rights of humanity for upwards of three days and nights, and then received on his bare back fifty laſhes, without any legal authority deprived from the commiſſion of the ſaid Lieutenant, or any other authority guranteed by the articles of war, or the juriſdiction of any court of juſtice.

It is to be lamented, that the American youth, who may be looked upon as the dawniug luminaries of the Weſtern World, ſhould be compelled and dragooned into an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the authority of an unprincipled and unfeeling ſoldier.

Bluſh, Americans! for your children, if they are thus to be treated, for encountering the ſtorms of the elements, and braving the horrors of death for your ſafety and happineſs.

The puniſhment of *hanging* in a neighbouring country is now divided into two parts. The firſt *half* is uſed in caſes where *diſcovery* is neceſſary; and the *other* we preſume, where *ſecrecy* is wanted!

Wits jump! Both Mr. Deputy Birch and Mr. Wilbeforce intended *a ſomething* to prevent parliamentary duelling, and both have thought it neceſſary to let it alone!

An Iriſh Lady, a Siſter of Major K——, actually put on the green, or rebel uniform, marched in the ranks of the inſurgents, and ſhot ſeveral men with her own hand, before a ſhot from the military put an end to her exiſtence.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

While the recent accounts from Ireland are read, our readers will find ſomething to reflect on in the *Chart of Extermination* which was publiſhed in the Aurora a few days ago!

An account appears in the papers, which is quoted by miſtake from *B. Ruſſel's Gazette*—but by the context it ſhould evidently have been—*Bruſſel's Gazette*.

A writer in a Boſton paper has ſuggeſted a plan for compelling the editors of newſpapers to inſert arguments on both ſides of all public queſtions—but the papers of the *tory faction* have long ago proteſted againſt that, and every thing elſe that might tend to undeceive the public on the fatal politics of our executive.

Ruſſel's Boſton Gazette contains the *important* news that Sir George Tate, an American is to command the mighty armada, ordered to be fitted out by the great and mighty emperor of Ruſſia, for the protection of trade in general. It ſeems the ſagacious Ruſſel has already diſcarded or forgot the forged proclamation of Paul I, which he uſhered into the world under the head of 'excellent news,' and wherein it is expreſsly ſaid, that admiral Cruſe and the marquis de Litta are to command the formidable armada. Fie, Mr. Ruſſel, ſuch barefaced contradiction can hardly eſcape the animadverſion of your moſt ſtupid admirers.

It is remarkable that the ſame diſcerning editors, who publiſhed the forged proclamation of Paul I, under the head of " *excellent news*," have publiſhed the contradiction under the head of " *important news*."

Captain Wilſon arrived here left Madeira on the 12th July and ſays, that the day he ſailed a veſſel arrived there from Liſbon in 5 day with information, that the Toulon fleet with Buonaparte on board was chaſed into Corſica, with the loſs of a frigate by admiral Nelſon's ſquadron, that they remained there blockaded, and that a frigate was diſpatched to Lord St. Vincents for a reinforcement, when it was ſuppoſed he would attempt to deſtroy them in port.

A French ſquadron may have ſailed from Toulon up the Mediterranean and may have been chaced into Corſica by admiral Nelſon; but this could not have been the fate of the Toulon fleet; becauſe the Toulon fleet could have no object in ſailing *up* the Mediterranean; and becauſe, being three times as ſtrong as Nelſon's ſquadron, they would not fly before him.

We have every hope, that while the Britiſh have been induced to divide their naval force, and while admiral Nelſon has been attracted up the Mediterranean, the Toulon fleet will have eſcaped their vigilance and ſlipped out of that ſea to the aſſiſtance of the ſpirited ſons of liberty in Ireland.

A letter ſaid to be from a gentleman in London publiſhed in the centinel ſays—We are in *hopes* of a treaty of alliance from the *broadeſt baſis* with the United Stetes:"—*hopes* ſomething like a wedding match between a broken down proſtitute and country youth of 16!

The Boſton Centinel very kindly conſoles his friends with intelligence that in Ireland every thing is tranquil; who was it deſcribed the tranquillity of deſpotiſm as reſembling the calm before the exploſion of a volcano?

The *Boſton Centinel* gives us the *novel* information that at Baltimore " a company of federal Amazons is forming"—are we to ſuppoſe that theſe Amazons mean to fight *pro aris et focis*?

If we are to credit the Boſton Centinel, the developement of the X Y Z diſpatches has cauſed ſome little fluttering at Paris, and that *notwithſtanding* the vigilance of the miniſter of *police*, they were publiſhed in the papers!—So much the better for honeſt men—May the authors of that villainy meet that expoſition which is due to the cauſe of truth and liberty.

In the debate on the ſedition bill on the 10th of July, Mr. Nicholas read in his ſpeech the following part of the Virginia ratification of the conſtitution of the United Stats, from which we may yet hope to ſee Virginia again ſtand foremoſt in maintaining a conſtitution againſt encroachments; which they ratified with ſo diſtinct an expreſſion of its true meaning and nature:

" The delegates of the people of Virgia met in Convention, do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the power granted under the conſtitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be reſumed by them, whenſoever the ſame ſhall be prevented to their injury or oppreſſion and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them at their will: That therefore, no right of any denomination is or can becalled, abridged, reſtrained or modified by the Congreſs, by the Senate, or Houſe of Repreſentatives, acting in any capacity, by the Preſident, or any department, or Officer of the United States, except in thoſe inſtances in which power is given by the Conſtitution for thoſe purpoſes and that among other eſſential rights, the liberty of conſcience, and of the preſs, cannot be cancelled abridged, reſtrained, or modified, by any authority of the United States."

One of our *newly enlightened* editors, a few days ago, in order to evince his federaliſm, had the Eagle which is prefixed to public documents diſarrayed of its *ſprig of olive*, and in the place thereof ſtruck up a *comely corn-cob!*

Every day's tranſaction, every hour's, every expreſſion of the nefarious faction, that attaches itſelf, for the moſt perfidious purpoſes, to the ſhadow of our public adminiſtration betrays its baſeneſs, want of all principle and its unbluſhing impudence. The public has already ſeen the columns of violent declamation which have been throwo out through the channel of the *tory* and *ſervile* preſſes of New-York, and *gulped* down by their *inſane* coadjutors in this city; after a clear and impartial inveſtigation of the tranſaction the factious

are at length conſcious of their falſhood, and the *Royal Gazette* in particular, after having being as is uſual the moſt vociferous and diſregardful of truth in ſtating the tranſaction, now that the whole diſgrace of the affair returns on its true authors, publiſhes an article, in which after inſinuating ſlander, againſt the editor of the Daily Advertiſer, for "ſweating under a *hot ſun* to inveſtigate the tranſaction"—but above all things he adds—"of which the truth can *never* be known (and the *report* of which he had publiſhed) and of ſo little curioſity to every one acquainted with Mr. Malcolm."—It is thus that wretches deſtituate of capacity to diſcern their own blunders happily expoſe themſelves—this ſtupid being publiſhed a very minute detail of the tranſaction—and now he allows that the truth *can never be known*.

It would be a wonderful circumſtance if a nation proverbially, intrepid and heroic, was not capable of making head againſt its oppreſſors, when it ſhould aſſume its arms. Thoſe who are read in hiſtory have learned to acknowledge the bravery of Iriſhmen; thoſe who witneſſed our revolution *ſaw* that its atchievment was as much due to their exertions, ſufference of hardſhip, and dauntleſs valour, as to that of the native born Americans. In Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Ruſſia, their valour ſtands on the topmoſt ground. Can the citizens of America heſitate to anticipate the iſſue?

CITY MOSPITAL REPORT,

From 13th to 14th Auguſt.

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

William Nelſon, No. 16, Walnut-ſtreet.
Grace Duffy, No. 12, Spruce-ſtreet.
Samuel Miller, Tenth-ſtreet, between Filbert and Arch.

Died ſince laſt Report.

John Keys, ill 4 days previous to admiſſion.
John Elliot, ditto.
Edward Caſſidy, ditto.
Martha Dillon, 3 do.
Remaining in Hoſpital. 21

Five of whom are convaleſcent.

Interred in the City Hopital Ground ſince laſt report.

From the City, Hoſpital,	4
City,	2
Campington,	1
Southwark,	1
Bank Schuyſkill,	1
Total	9

PHILIPS PHYSICK,
SAMUEL COOPER,
JAMES THOMPSON, Steward.

By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, Preſident.
Atteſt. TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

THE TIME PIECE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

The ſtupendous philoſophers, who manufacture the Bœotian Gazette, Princetown *Farrago* and Mungrel Advertiſer, and all royaliſts, ariſtocrats, Italians are reſpectfully informed, that the Time Piece Co-partnerſhip, being about to be diſſolved this day, the Editor has not had time to manifeſt that friendly regard and attention, which he has been in the habit of paying ing them or which their merits demand.

The argumentum bacculinum, has had ſuch good effect on the health and ſpirits of young count Fenno, that we recommend a little of its diſcipline to his *younger brothers* of this city—It will make them *run*: and exerciſe is good for men of ſedentary habits—made pale by long midnight vigils over the lamp of Philoſophy.

Admiral Jervis ſends to England, expreſs, the woeful intelligence that Buonaparte had eluded Admiral Nelſon, and that Nelſon had returned ſome clumſy ignorant unculculating Forger or Stockjobber, tells us the ſame Nelſon chaſed Buonaparte into Corſica—*Are theſe Fellows knaves or fools.*

The royal journals are become ſo dull of late that even a royaliſt cannot read them without danger of the *ſpleen* or *ennui*.

The Bœotian Gazette and mungrel Evening Advertiſer though in poſſeſſion of late London papers, give us not one article of foreign Intelligence: the details of Iriſh *inſurrection* are too *hateful* and they are diſcontinued—O you ſlaves and dunces. *Quam ſæpe riſum moviſtis quam ſæpe bilem.*

The royaliſt prints are boring their ſubſcribers with viſions of the *Lay Preacher*: "Burn your books you moralizing Philoſophers, who argue an hour or more about a flea bite; but never ſpeak of thoſe horrid monſters, WAR and ARISTOCRACY, which are about to tear us to pieces.

The Royal Journals are ſo unvariably ſtupid, that the bare ſight of thoſe *things*, the Bœotian Gazette, and ranting and mungrel Advertiſers is ſufficient to create a *nauſea*.

Would it not be adviſeable in this ſeaſon of Epidemic, that the Bœotian Gazette and the *ſilly* Advertiſer ſhould be *preſented* as *Nuiſances* by the grand jury.

The Italians thought by their ſweet voices to take our ſenſes by ſurpriſe and as the Syrens enchanted the followers of Uliſſes, they hoped to ſteep and drown reaſon, honour, virtue and patriotiſm in a torrent of fanatical Muſic.

A noted *ſow* G—ldr from Connecticut, attended the laſt fitting of the Italian corps for the purpoſe of operating on the candidates for a place in the Italian inſtitute.

A correſpondent obſerves the Italians went tho' the *operation* ſome nights with great fortitude, except that they made a few *wry* faces, and *ſqueaked* like *young pigs* under a gate.

The Bruſſels Julias, the Bœotian Gazette, ſays, in one place, the Iriſh inſurgents are every where defeated: in an other part it details the defeat of the royal army under Col. Walpole, and again under Colonel Foot—This is perfectly conſiſtent with the *titles* of this print, *firſt it is a lie—Ergo* worthy of the Bruſſels Gazette, ſecondly, it is a ſtupid lie—Ergo fit for the Bœotian Gazette.

Mr. Bache's victory over fribble Fenno proves that he *fights* with as much *eaſe* and *energy* as he *writes*.

After exhauſting every other ſpecies of argument on the *incorrigible Fenno*; Mr. Bache had *nothing* left but *argumentum bacculinum*.

At a Court of General Seſſions held in this city, which adjourned on Tueſday evening laſt, the following convictions and ſentences to took place:

Grand-Larceny.

John Davis, to be confined in the ſtate priſon to hard labour for the term of 3 years.

John Vallin, do. to be confined in the ſtate priſon to hard labour for the term of 1 year and 6 months.

Petit-Larceny.

Daniel Clanncy, to be confined in the ſtate priſon to hard labour for the term of 1 year.
Hannah, (a black woman,) do.
Henry Lauſee, do.
William Kane, do.
Cato & Jack, black-boys, do.

Miſdemeanors.

Nancy Anderſon, to be confined in the Bridewell for 2 calender months.
Betſey, (a black woman,) do.
Maria Johnſon, to be confined in Bridewell 10 days.
William Machlen, to be confined in the Bridewell for the term of 6 calender months.
John Laugblin, John Roache, and John Ruſſell, to be impriſoned in the Bridewell for the ther of 4 calender months each.
Peggy Francis, to be impriſoned in the Bridewell for the term of 2 calender months.

Aſſults and Battery.

Patrick Toming, fined 30 dollars.
Neal MsClann, fined 20 dollars.
John Forreſter, and Elizabeth Toming, fined 15 dollars each.
John Dawſon to be confined for the term of 4 calender months.
Deborah Blankbury, Mary Ann Boyle, and Kelles Wiſmer, fined 5 dollars each.
Charles Tyler, fined 10 dollars.
David Acherman, fined 2½ dollars.
Alexander Van Everen, fined 25 cents.

We underſtand that a perſon by the name of Hoffman was found on Thurſday morning in the North River near the Battery, drowned. It is preſumed he was the cauſe of his own death, as a ſhort time ago he made an attempt to deprive himſelf of life by jumping off the Battery. He has been deranged for ſome time. This melancholy circumſtance would have been prevented, had he been confined in the Hoſpital as ſoon as it was diſcovered he was lunatic. With due deference to the Managers of the Hoſpital, we recommend in the name of humanity and juſtice, the propriety of ſecuring every perſon who may labour under this dreadful malady.—It may be the means of ſaving many lives: for who can tell what miſchief may be done by a Maniac in ſome of the proxyſms of his diſorder. His lucid intervals are frequeutly ſhort, and always ancertain. A the moment when he appears moſt inoffenſive, a ſudden return of madneſs may occaſion him to plunge the ſteel into the boſom of his friend, or precipitate him into the preſence of his Maker.

The foregoing melancholy caraſtrophe, fully eſtabliſhes the validity of theſe remarks, which we have been induced to make from a ſenſe of duty and a thorough conviction of the benefits that would accrue to ſociety by an adherence to them.

Two men yeſterday morning, were found in a cellar, one ſtupified ſtill with liquor, the other ſuffocated by the water.

The ſhip Abigail, captain Babcock has been ſpoken with on the Banks of Newfoundland, 57 days from Belfaſt for Philadelphia, with 80 paſſengers. At the time of her ſailing, there were little hopes of a ſpeedy ſuppreſſion of the Rebellion.

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

We yeſterday received a note from an officer on board the Conſtitution, off Newport, 50 fathom water, it ſays, "I am happy to inform you, that the frigate anſwers every expectation, and ſails, in the opinion of every officer, ſuperior to any ſhip they ever ſaw. She is an excellent ſea boat, our crew all well and happy—Gheerfulneſs and diſcipline, are the "order of the day;" and we wiſh only for an opportunity to defend the Conſtitution. Dated, Aug. 6.

[The heart that the following Lines will not melt into ſympathy muſt be harder than adamant. They exhibit a picture but too true, as every village in Ireland can bear teſtimony. We have extracted them from Carey's United States Recorder; and it would give us much pleaſure if we could add, that to the beauties of delicate POESY, *which they poſſeſs in a very eminent degree, they united its* FICTIONS *alſo.*]

MARY LE MORE.

AH! ſoldiers of Britain, your mercileſs doings
Long, long muſt the children of Erin deplore:
All ſad is my ſoul when I view the black ruins
Where once ſtood the cabin of Mary Le More.
Her father (God reſt him!) lov'd Ireland moſt dearly;
All our wrongs, all our ſufferings, he felt moſt ſeverely;
And with Freedom's firm ſons he united ſincerely:
But—gone is the father of Mary Le More.

One cold winter's eve, as poor Der not ſat muſing,
Hoarſe curſes alarm'd him—and craſh went the door:
The fierce ſoldiers enter'd, and ſtraight 'gan abuſing
The brave yet mild father of Mary Le More.
To their ſcoffs he replied not—with blows they aſſail'd him;
He felt all indignant—his caution now fail'd him—
He return'd their vile blows, and all Munſter bewail'd him:
For—ſtabb'd was the father of Mary Le More.

The children's wild ſcreams and the mother's diſtracted
While the father, the huſband, lay ſtretch'd in his gore,
Ah! who can relate and not curſe the foul faction
That blaſted that roſe-bud, ſweet Mary Le More!
"O my father, my father!" ſhe cried, wildly thorowing,
Her arms round his neck, whilſt his life's blood was flowing;
She kiſs'd his cold lips—but poor Dermot was going;
He groan'd—and left fatherleſs Mary Le More.

With deſtruction uncloy'd this infernal banditti,
(Though the rain fell in ſheets, and the wind it blew ſore)
Theſe fiends of the Caſtle, theſe foes to all pity.
Set fire to the cabin of Mary Le More.
The mother and children, half naked and ſhrieking,
Eſcap'd from the flames where poor Dermot lay reeking;
And, while the ſaid victims for ſhelter were ſeeking,
Ah! mark what befel the poor Mary Le More.

From her father's pale cheek, which her lap had ſupported,
To an out houſe theſe ruffians the lovely bore,
With her tears her entreaties, her ſorrows they ſported,
And by force they deflower'd poor Mary Le More.
And now, a poor maniac, ſhe roams the wild common;
'Gainſt the ſoldiers of Britain ſhe warns every woman;
And ſhe ſings of her father in ſtrains more than human,
Till tears often fall for poor Mary Le More

O daughters of Ireland, your country's ſalvation!
Whilſt the waves of old Ocean ſhall beat round your ſhore.
Remember the wrongs of your long-ſhackled nation,
Remember the woes of poor Mary Le More.
And while your hearts ſwell—O with ſpirits all fire
Your lovers, your brothers, your huſbands inſpire!
Till the Union ſhall make all oppreſſors retire
From the ſoil where now wanders poor Mary Le More.

Thoſe who hold ſubſcription papers for the Columbiad, are requeſted to ſend them into the Office of the Time Piece, as Mr. Burk is about putting it to the Preſs immediately.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures all ſorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the neweſt and moſt approved methods, at the moſt reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

HENRY HAYS,

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ſhip Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Aſſortment of LADIES' SHOES. conſiſting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every deſcription, all of the neweſt faſhion, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt eaſonable terms. June 251 .w

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a moſt excellent ſtand for mercantile buſineſs. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine ſtreet, the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at No. 4, Ferry ſtreet.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the eſtate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceaſed.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly ſolicites all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands to preſent their account for ſettlement.

NB. If the above houſe and lot are not ſold before the firſt October next, it will on that day be ſold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity Collage Dublin, Price 3ſ. each.

Printing Ink Manufactory.
JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pue addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6. which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. 1. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
ENTITLED
THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Favette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of al fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 15. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,
Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few month, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtai d, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the followin Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſam by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.